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loading pre-stored second trace data in the nighttime mode; and
controlling a movement of the lens on the basis of the thusly loaded trace
data.

5 5. The method of claim 1, wherein the first trace data and the second
trace data are information for controlling a movement of the lens when the
photographing mode is converted into the daytime mode and the nighttime mode,
respectively.

10 6. The method of claim 5, wherein an object is photographed in a
visible ray region through an OLPF (Optical Low Pass Filter) in the daytime mode.

15 7. The method of claim 5, wherein an object is photographed in an
infrared ray region without passing through an OLPF (Optical Low Pass Filter) in
the nighttime mode.

20 8. The method of claim 7, wherein the OLPF is included in a lens unit
of the CCD camera and is mechanically switched in or out of an optical path of the
lens unit according to the photographing mode.

 9. The method of claim 1, wherein the trace data is stored in a
memory of the CCD camera and is loaded into a control unit of the CCD camera
upon conversion of the photographing mode.

25 10. The method of claim 1, wherein the trace data includes values for

compensating a focus error of the lens in accordance with the use or not of an OLPF (Optical Low Pass Filter) in the lens.

11. A control method of a CCD (Charge-Coupled Device) camera,
5 comprising:

detecting an illumination of a photographing region to be photographed by
a CCD camera;

setting a photographing mode of the CCD camera to a daytime mode or a
nighttime mode by judging whether the detected illumination is less or greater than
10 a reference illumination value;

loading first trace data pre-stored in a memory in the daytime mode;

loading second trace data pre-stored in the memory in the nighttime mode;

and

controlling a movement of a lens of the CCD camera on the basis of the
15 first trace data and the second trace data.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the daytime mode is set when
the detected illumination is not less than the reference illumination value.

20 13. The method of claim 11, wherein the nighttime mode is set when
the detected illumination is not greater than the reference illumination value.

14. The method of claim 11, wherein an object is photographed in a
visible ray region through an OLPF (Optical Low Pass Filter) of the lens in the
25 daytime mode.

15. The method of claim 11, wherein an object is photographed in an infrared ray region without passing through an OLPF (Optical Low Pass Filter) of the lens in the nighttime mode.

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16. The method of claim 15, wherein the first trace data and the second trace data are for compensating a focus error in accordance with the use or not of the OLPF.

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17. The method of claim 11, wherein the first trace data and the second trace data is pre-stored in a memory as a map format.

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18. The method of claim 11, wherein the first trace data is for compensating a focus error of the lens varied through an OLPF (Optical Low Pass Filter) in the lens in the daytime mode.

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19. The method of claim 18, wherein the OLPF is included in a lens unit of the CCD camera and is mechanically switched in and out of an optical path of the lens.

20. The method of claim 11, wherein the second trace data is for compensating a focus error of the lens varied by not passing through the OLPF in the nighttime mode.

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21. A control method of a CCD (Charge-Coupled Device) camera,

